

# The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1911.

**MAKE WAY FOR RALEIGH.**  
 Raleigh is the Capital of North Carolina. It is situated in Wake County, and occupies very nearly the center of the State. It has been there a long time; to be exact, since the 80th of March, 1772, when it was established as "the unalterable seat of government" by Act of the General Assembly of the State. What its population is no one seems to know precisely. It is not included in The World table of cities with a population of from 25,000 to 100,000 by the Census of 1910, nor yet is it mentioned in the table of "Places of 7,000 Inhabitants or More." A very conservative estimate is that with its immediate suburbs it has a population of about 25,000.

It doesn't matter about the number, however; it is character that counts really in the building of communities, just as it counts in the making of men, and measured by this rule Raleigh is one of the great cities of the country, for there is not a finer body of self-respecting citizens to be found anywhere. This is abundantly shown by the refinement of their homes, the number and artistic beauty of their churches, the substantial achievements they have made in educational endeavor, and the sincerity of their convictions in dealing with the larger questions affecting the institutions of this great country. There are twenty-nine educational establishments there—public schools, church schools, medical schools, schools for the blind, business schools, three colleges for the higher education of young women, the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for the white youth of the State, schools and colleges for the white and for the colored people, with the result that a larger percentage of the boys and girls in proportion to population is going to school in Raleigh than in any other Southern community.

All this speaks well, of course, for the public spirit of its people and their general intelligence. The town has been growing rather slowly, but it is coming up now with a rush. With an abundant supply of good water, a modern system of sewerage, broad streets well laid off, three systems of railroads, comfortable hotels, a well managed street car line operated by electricity, factories, stores, banks, clubs, libraries, courts, lawyers, doctors, Elks, Pythians, newspapers, job printing houses, and all the other machinery of high civilization, and more things coming in every day, the people have taken fresh hold and count now upon making immense strides within the next decade. The most of the people there are North Carolinians, and they are all "Descendants," but, thanks to Captain Ashe and other clear-thinking and truth-telling publicists, they make no claim to anything in the way of men and "resolutions" they cannot establish. Just now Raleigh is greatly heartened by the development of one of the greatest hydro-electric power companies in the South. With a plant already established at Buckhorn Falls and the Yadkin River plant purchased, and both of these plants equipped with the most modern devices, the town will have available for its manufacturing industries more rapidly developing over 35,000 horse power. The company operating these properties is capitalized at \$7,500,000, and will extend its lines throughout a large part of the State, carrying light into the darkest places and making life in the country worth living.

At this time real estate companies are opening new suburbs with all the conveniences of city life—good sidewalks, fine roadways, comfortable houses, modern sewerage, pure water, and in these suburbs new people are settling down to a very satisfactory existence. With the idea of taking care of the thousands of Northern and Western people who are coming South every winter, the enterprising men of the community are now building a Country Club with extensive golf grounds, so that with the new hotels and the amusements which the millionaires must have, the next winter is looked forward to as one of the liveliest that has ever been known in a hitherto rather sedate and always respectable neighborhood. Not only are these suburbs being opened and the plans for the ways of the Moderns being perfected, but in the city proper great enterprises are being encouraged. A new State Administration Building is to be erected at once at a cost of \$250,000, a Y. M. C. A. Building at a cost of \$75,000, a Y. M. C. A. Building at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at a cost of \$100,000 additional buildings for the same already extensive place at a cost of \$30,000, and the new municipal building, with an auditorium seating 5,000 people is now well advanced in construction at a cost of about \$200,000. Three new bank buildings are to be erected, many stores are

now building, the Seaboard Railway is putting up a new freight house at a cost of \$65,000, and an appropriation of \$250,000 has been made by Congress for additions to the Federal Building. These are only a few of the evidences of the new life that has seized the community, and it is no wonder that the people are a bit boastful of both their present and their future.

The whole story cannot be told in a day or in a page. Raleigh is the seat of the State Government. The State house, a very dignified building, is there with its Senate and Representative chambers, and there the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth holds its sessions. It is a remarkably able Court, and has the unique distinction of keeping up with its business, one of the Associate Justices saying the other day that he was compelled to hurry to his work, as the Chief Justice did not allow any loitering. That was not exactly the way he expressed it, but the idea was that when the term of the Court ended the business of the Court for the term ended also.

There is a good deal of talk among the politicians about the approaching race for United States Senator. It is not known how many candidates will be in the field, but there will be enough to keep the political pot boiling. Among those who have been spoken of are Senator Simmons, of course; Governor Kitchin, Chief Justice Clark and former Governor Aycock. It is certain that Simmons and Kitchin will be in the race. Judge Clark can hardly be spared, we should think, from his present high seat, which he has filled with so great distinction, but if Aycock could only be persuaded to go in many persons believe that he would come under the string several furlongs ahead of the other two entries. He would make a great Senator, just as he made a great Governor, being of the right size for a seat among the mighty. Nobody has the right to speak for him, and he has not yet spoken for himself, but it is such men as he that should be sent from the South to Washington, so that the South might come into its own again in statesmanship and achievement.

## WHAT MADERO MEANS FOR MEXICO.

What is most desired in Mexico is peace in all the fields of industry and of trade. There has been a fearful interference with the everyday affairs of its people, a vicious warfare by the insurgents against the established order, which, however bad it may be, is far better than the anarchic conditions into which the success of the Madero movement would plunge the country. There have been doubtless many abuses of authority, but the fact remains and is inextinguishable that, under Diaz, Mexico has prospered amazingly in the things which have made that Republic great. Madero, Francisco, Jr., has assumed the title of "Provisional President," and after a warfare of the moving picture sort, he has, in violation of his own armistice, secured possession of Juarez, where his government is to set up. When he found that he could not control his own forces he joined with them in their hostile operations—he had to, to hold on to his assumed authority—and he is now looking for "recognition" of his belligerent rights, and after that it is his hope and expectation that he will be able to overthrow Diaz. There appears to be no responsible organization behind the Madero movement, and it looks as if the success of Madero in battle will mean only the sacrifice of Mexico in peace.

"A few armed bands," says the Chicago Tribune, "under irreconcilables, recruited from young adventurers and the criminal and semi-criminal class, could keep the country in a state of disorder for a long time." That is the danger, that is where Madero has already failed.

## THE COFFEE TRUST.

An investigation of the coffee trust has been asked, and it is probable that it will be had. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says that "the coffee trust is the most flagrant example of the tendency to combine for the malicious purpose of manipulating the consumer and restricting trade." The whole plan is "fraudulent." The Brazilian government and one Brazilian State are parties to the combination agreement, and the other members of the combine are seven of the world's greatest banking houses.

Congressman Norris, of Nebraska, who led the insurgents in their fight on Speaker Cannon, has been gathering information about the coffee trust. The facts were known. They had leaked out from time to time, but it remained for Norris to gather the facts together, correlate them and reduce them to simple statement. It was he who demonstrated that the trust was formed for the express and admitted purpose of curtailing the coffee market, curtailing production, increasing consumption and shooting the price skyward.

The foundation of the combination was made in 1903, when the Brazil, the coffee-producing State of Brazil, undertook to control the coffee markets of the world. The plan was for the State to buy all the coffee, and then to sell it at a profit. The plan was simple, the trust was formed, it was too big for any single man. When failure was imminent, the Brazilian government was appealed to, a loan of \$75,000,000, which was guaranteed by British and the bonds were taken by Hotchchild & Sons and Schroeder & Company, London, bankers by the Societe Generale and the Banque de Paris of France, by a Bloch-Berger, of Berlin, by the National Bank of Belgium, and by A. P. Morgan & Company, the National City Bank and

the First National Bank of New York. The bankers chose a committee to control the business. Brazil passed an export tax on coffee and endeavored by rigid laws to prevent increased coffee growing. The rest was easy. In December, 1905, coffee was 6 1/2 cents the pound. In December, 1910, it was 15 1/2 cents. As Mr. Norris said, although the profits of the promoters have already been enormous, "the day of largest reward is yet to come."

In Mr. Norris's opinion, the remedy lies in the Sherman anti-trust act, which provides the same penalty for combination, the purpose of which is to restrain trade with foreign nations, as for those the purpose of which is to monopolize and restrain trade among the States, and that "any property owned under any contract . . . pursuant to any conspiracy . . . shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned."

Whether the Sherman anti-trust act can reach this case efficiently is doubtful, but it is to be hoped that it can. The dissolution of this gigantic combination would be a blessing to the people of other nations as well as of the United States.

## SMITH STRONG FOR MARTIN.

United States Senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland, and former Governor of that State, is a Martin man. He was in Norfolk this week on private business, and while there talked about the Senatorial race in Virginia, and paid a high tribute to the Minority Leader, saying:

"No man stands higher in the Senate than does Senator Martin, and there is no man who works harder for his constituents than he does. Senator Martin is a man who gets results, and the man Virginia needs to retain in the Senate."

This is a high praise from a thorough-going Democrat who knows, after long and intimate acquaintance with the Senator, what sort of service he has rendered his State and party at Washington; but, just as we have suggested that the Senatorial contest in Virginia is one in which the Hon. William Jennings Bryan should take no part we must say that, much as we admire Mr. Martin for his strength of character and the value of his services to the State of Virginia, there is no reason why Senator Smith, of Maryland, should take part in this fight. The Democratic party of Virginia is quite able to manage its own affairs in purely local matters without the counsel of outsiders.

## THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Holding that the Bible is not a sectarian book, the Cook county Association of Congregational Churches has filed a formal protest against the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois against the barring of the Bible from the public schools of that State on these grounds: The welfare of the State demands that education and morality go hand in hand. From the beginning public education has been associated with moral education. It is provided in the Charter of the Northwest Territory of 1787 that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged. It is further protested that the decision of the Court is revolutionary in its character, no other Supreme Court in the United States having ever declared that the Bible is a sectarian book. Another point made by the protestants is that the decision is out of harmony with the spirit of all previous decisions—of this selfsame body in similar cases. "Carried to its logical issue," says the Congregationalists, "this decision would abolish religious exercises in connection with all State-supported bodies, the opening of Federal and State assemblies with prayer, the chaplains of army and navy, the public worship in penitentiaries, hospitals and asylums, and the practical exclusion of all recognition of God from our life as a nation."

We agree with the Congregationalists of Chicago for once, at least, and wish the Illinois Court would yield to their importunity for a reconsideration of its decision. That the Bible is not a sectarian book is amply demonstrated by the almost innumerable divisions of the Church, every one of which is founded absolutely upon this Book of Books. Jews and Gentiles of every degree base their faith upon its teachings as interpreted by them, but in this confusion of tongues they are vital points upon which they all agree. There is no fear that the country will be hurt by too much religion.

## THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

By the overwhelming vote of 365 to 17, the House of Commons has advanced the bill curtailing the powers of the House of Lords. This means that in all probability in a short time the House of Lords will be divested of its veto power and be changed into practically an advisory body. Some British statesmen believe that this mediated action is expedient, will cause the establishment of a single chamber before many years and the abolition of the House of Lords.

This measure, known as the parliamentary bill, was firmly opposed by the Conservatives and advocated by the Liberal Government, aided by the Irish and Labor vote. It is unlikely that the Lords will take up the measure until after the coronation, as it is not desired either by the Government or the Opposition that the national rejoicing over the coronation should be marred by political excitement of any sort. As soon as the coronation is over, the real crisis in the long battle between the Lords and Commons will begin.

Just what disposition the Lords may make of the bill is uncertain. They may have taken out the price of picture show tickets and what you spend buying cigars and drinks for constituents and helping out the poor in your district, there is nothing to it. I'd rather be back pounding the pavement. I guess I'm too honest to be an Alderman."

What is true of New York is true of perhaps all cities. Until a man holds public office and experiences the endless demands made upon his pocketbook he fails to realize what is expected of him.

It is the same old story in the case of Legislatures. It is so in the case of Congressmen. There is little chance of a change: the poor are always here and the spongers and petty grafters do not decrease in the number of their demands. Refuse a man money or favor when you are a politician and he will pay you back with interest. That is one of the weak points in our system of government.

**SAVE THESE TREES.**  
 Two of the most beautiful trees in Monroe Park are now in full bloom and present a very artistic appearance with their purple flowers against the green background of the foliage of the trees beyond. Many persons have asked the name of the tree, but without obtaining the desired information from the gardener. It is called the Paulownia, in honor of Anna Paulowna, daughter of Paul I., Czar of Russia. It belongs to the genus of ornamental trees of the order Scrophulariaceae and the tribe Cheloneae. It is described as "a favorite in cultivation, especially in Washington, in Paris, and in more Southern regions, but is injured by more Northern winters."

The trees in Monroe Park are its chief charm, and these Paulownias add very much to the beauty of the park. There was some idle talk yesterday about cutting them down, "because they make such a litter when their petals fall." We hope that there is no foundation for it. It would be little short of a crime to cut them down, and the authorities should see that the axe is not laid to their roots.

The recent removal of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, of the Wagoner Place United Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, to Detroit, because he can see "better" in Detroit, caused the Savannah News to recall the story of the Scotch golfer: "If the moonstray interferes with golf, James," said Sandy, "give up the moonstray."

Some rich men are so generous. A New York messenger boy the other day found on lower Broadway a certified check for \$50,000. He might have cashed it and spent the rest of his life in comfort, if not in good conscience, but he simply returned it to the man to whom it belonged. The grateful gentleman was so touched by this exhibition of honesty that he gave the boy a whole dollar for his virtue. It was another case in which virtue was its own reward.

We judge from the particularly mean quality of the peart paragraphs now appearing in the Houston Post that George Marcellus Bailey has almost entirely recovered from his whiskey foot with which he was suffering at the time of Colonel H. M. Johnson's recent visit to New York.

Here is a fair specimen of Bailey's humor, we believe that's what he calls it. In the Houston Post:  
 "Only 9,000 of Richmond's 30,000 men have paid their poll taxes. We thought we had some poll tax welters in Houston, but as compared with the Richmonders our men fairly throw their money at the tax collectors."

How much truth there is in this infamous slander, the delinquent poll taxpayers of Richmond can determine for themselves.

Down in Charlotte, the Twentieth of May is said to be the day when they "take them off."

This is the season of the year when fresh vegetables are in order and when, with a rich and abundant market like that of Richmond, canned goods should not be served. "Specially should pork and beans and buckwheat cakes be cut out of the maynays during the summer solstice."

Norfolk truck is beginning to move to the Northern markets. If the politics of Norfolk were as sound as the vegetables of that region all people would speak with hearty appreciation of a community that is so blessed of heaven that it should be happy even when doing right.

When the Waterways Convention is held in Richmond, special efforts should be made to impress the improvement of the James River upon the delegates. A straight channel from Richmond to the ocean for deep draught ships would be a National benefit.

Colonel Barton H. Grundy having returned from the Canal Zone, the work on Shafer Street will proceed without delay.

The insinuation of the Emporia Messenger that we have been dining on lobsters in a Newburg and pate de sole gras is cruel. We have not the honor of their acquaintance, but we do not on turnip salad before the Messenger was born. We prefer it, however, as a cornbread.

Not long ago a New York woman killed her husband in order that she might save his soul, she said. Now comes a woman in Bath, New York, who killed her husband to keep him from worrying about her poor health. "Frank was all the time worrying about me," she said, "so I killed him so he wouldn't fret any more." Such humane treatment of husbands should be encouraged, but we may soon have a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Husbands.

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**DR. J. A. MORRIS & CO.**  
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# Daily Queries and Answers

**Indorsing a Check.**  
 Should a check be indorsed in the middle of the back, or to the upper left hand corner? A SUBSCRIBER.

**Old Books.**  
 Tell me where I can get a catalogue of old books, giving the value of each. I have a large collection of old books, and I want to know their value. I have a large collection of old books, and I want to know their value. I have a large collection of old books, and I want to know their value.

**Mr. Morgan's Address.**  
 What is the present address of J. Pierpont Morgan?

**Suicide of Louis XIV's Chef.**  
 Who was the chef and who the Louis of France; the chef made a sauce for his royal master. Louis disapproved the flavor and the chef committed suicide?

**It Was Vatel, Maitre d'Hotel of the Grand Conde.**  
 The story was told by Mme. de Sevigne. Conde gave a supper to Louis XIV. at his residence in Chantilly. The King was served to the table by Maitre d'Hotel, Vatel, from King and Queen. But such a spirit could not brook the fact that two of the lesser tables there had not enough to go around. "I have lost my honor," he said, "I can never survive the indignity." He tried in vain to console the king, but he failed. He then struck himself with a sword against the door, threw himself upon it, and felt the steel pierce his flesh. It was not until the third self-inflicted wound that the dauntless honor of the maitre d'hotel found itself cleared in the ennobling touch of death.

**Interstate Commerce Commission.**  
 Will you kindly give a brief outline of the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission?

**Among the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission is jurisdiction of commerce between the States. It is, whenever a person or thing is taken up in one State for delivery in another. Its jurisdiction is thus extended to the terms and manner of such carriage. Its jurisdiction is thus extended to railway and allied steamboat lines, express companies and sleeping car companies.**

# "STONE OF DESTINY" NOT FROM PALESTINE

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

NE BY one, the most cherished of the people of the East, is the "Stone of Destiny," which is believed to be the stone which was used by King David to slay Goliath. It is a stone of great size, and is said to be the stone which was used by King David to slay Goliath. It is a stone of great size, and is said to be the stone which was used by King David to slay Goliath.

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United Kingdom: King Edward and Queen Alexandra held court there in 1905, but resided at Balmoral Palace, near Edinburgh, and a stand here was at their disposal by the Duke of Buccleuch, following the example in this latter, Queen Victoria. During the reign of King George V., the stone was used by the King as a royal residence, as most of the best rooms and apartments were built in the style of the Duke of Hamilton, and to the Lords of Balmoral, for generations.

All these things, however, have now been surrendered to the crown, and the work of overhauling and re-ordering the palace, commenced by King Edward, has now been completed by King George, while the same arrangements, which were so changed that the late Earl Leven was obliged to refuse to even hold court there, much less reside there, have now been made, and the palace is now a comfortable and convenient place of residence, and the work of overhauling and re-ordering the palace, commenced by King Edward, has now been completed by King George, while the same arrangements, which were so changed that the late Earl Leven was obliged to refuse to even hold court there, much less reside there, have now been made, and the palace is now a comfortable and convenient place of residence.

The private apartments of the King and Queen are on the second floor, on the east side of the palace. They have lofty ceilings, and are well lighted, and command fine views of the gardens, the park, the hill and the river. The private apartments are situated in the east division of the second floor, and her sitting-room is a particularly beautiful apartment in silver-grey and soft gold tints.

All the work of restoration has been done with the utmost reverence for the past, and the removal of the old tapestries and plaster partitions, of white wash and paint, from exquisitely wrought out ironwork, stone-work, and wood carving, have brought to light all sorts of unsuspected treasures of the past, and the most remarkable thing in this connection is the discovery of the walls of some of the state apartments of the palace, which were covered with magnificent Flemish tapestries, which had been undisturbed, rolled up in the apartments granted to the Dukes of Hamilton, and which were well and worthily used as a storehouse for the rubbish heap, until examined and re-ordered. The Duke of Hamilton had the tapestries, and a claim to these, on the plea that they had been found in rooms in the palace, was made to him by the crown. But this pretension was thrown out of court.

The Palace of Holyrood, the home of Scotland's Stuart Kings, and originally from the twelfth century, still of the original structure remains, save the tower, and while the older portion of the palace is now being reconstructed by James IV. in 1501 to 1503, for the reception of Margaret Tudor, his English bride, a more modern portion was reconstructed by King Charles II. more than a hundred years later, according to the designs of Sir William Bruce.

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